

CLEANING COMPOSITION

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Cross-Reference to Related Applications

This patent application claims the benefit of International Application PCT/US00/34906 with an international filing date of December 21, 2000; International Application PCT/US00/34907 with an international filing date of December 21, 2000; and U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/268,487 filed February 13, 2001 by Foley et al.

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Technical field

The present invention is in the field of hard surface cleaning compositions, in particular it relates to products and methods suitable for the removal of cooked-, baked- and burnt-on soils from cookware and tableware.

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Background of the invention

Cooked-, baked- and burnt-on soils are amongst the most severe types of soils to remove from surfaces. Traditionally, the removal of cooked-, baked- and burnt-on soils from cookware and tableware requires soaking the soiled object prior to a mechanical action. Apparently, the automatic dishwashing process alone does not provide a satisfactory removal of cooked-, baked- and burnt-on soils. Manual dishwashing process requires a tremendous rubbing effort to remove cooked-, baked- and burnt-on soils and this can be detrimental to the safety and condition of the cookware/tableware.

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The use of cleaning compositions containing solvent for helping in the removal of cooked-, baked- and burnt-on solids is known in the art. For example, US-A-5,102,573 provides a method for treating hard surfaces soiled with cooked-on, baked-on or dried-on

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food residues comprising applying a pre-spotting composition to the soiled article. The composition applied comprises surfactant, builder, amine and solvent. US-A-5,929,007 provides an aqueous hard surface cleaning composition for removing hardened dried or baked-on grease soil deposits. The composition comprises nonionic surfactant, chelating agent, caustic, a glycol ether solvent system, organic amine and anti-redeposition agents. WO-A-94/28108 discloses an aqueous cleaner concentrate composition, that can be diluted to form a more viscous use solution comprising an effective thickening amount of a rod micelle thickener composition, lower alkyl glycol ether solvent and hardness sequestering agent. The application also describes a method of cleaning a food preparation unit having at least one substantially vertical surface having a baked food soil coating. In practice, however, none of the art has been found to be very effective in removing baked-on, polymerized soil from metal and other substrates.

Thus, there is still need for cleaning compositions and methods used prior to the washing process of tableware and cookware soiled with cooked-on, baked-on or burnt-on food in order to facilitate the removal of these difficult food residues. There is also a need for cleaning compositions and methods having improved efficacy in baked-on soil removal.

Thus, there is still need for cleaning compositions and methods used prior to the washing process of tableware and cookware soiled with cooked-on, baked-on or burnt-on food in order to facilitate the removal of these difficult food residues. Compositions effective for the removal of cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils can contain chemicals that in certain circumstances can affect the user's skin. Furthermore, these compositions are sometimes perceived as having an unpleasant odor. Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide cleaning compositions that are easy to apply in order to reduce the amount of effort required from the user and to avoid or minimise the contact of the user with the cleaning composition and reduce the malodor impression of the composition.

Consumers find that sprayable compositions can be easy and very convenient to use. For good spray characteristics, such composition should be in the form of a low viscosity

fluid. On the other hand, it is desirable that the product has a viscosity sufficiently high in order to maintain a substantial concentration of cleaning composition on vertical or inclined surfaces for a time long enough to allow soil swelling to take place and to enable the product to work.

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Therefore, it is another object of the present invention to provide a cleaning composition effective for the removal of cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils with adequate rheology to allow the composition to be easily sprayed and to allow the composition to have a high residence time on vertical and inclined surfaces.

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Another object is to provide sprayable compositions effective for the removal of cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils with minimum malodor.

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Summary of the invention

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According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a hard surface cleaning composition for removing cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils (such as grease, meat, dairy, fruit, pasta and any other food especially difficult to remove after the cooking process) from cookware and tableware (including stainless steel, glass, plastic, wood and ceramic objects), wherein the composition comprises a soil swelling agent and a thickening system. The thickening system provides low viscosity when the composition is under stress such as during spraying and a high viscosity when the composition is essentially at rest such as on a vertical or inclined surface. These features are accomplished by certain compositions having shear thinning properties. Especially useful for use herein are synthetic smectite type clay thickening agents. Synthetic smectites are synthesised from a combination of metallic salts such as salts of sodium, magnesium and lithium with silicates, especially sodium silicates, at controlled ratios and temperature. This produces an amorphous precipitate which is then partially crystallised by any known method, such as high temperature treatment. The resultant product is then filtered,

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washed, dried and milled to give a powder containing platelets which have an average platelet size of less than about 100 nm. The platelet size as used herein refers to the longest lineal dimension of a given platelet. Preferably, the thickening system for use herein contain a mixture of synthetic smectite type clay thickening agent and a natural gum such as xanthan gum, locust beam gum, guar gum and the like, this being valuable from the viewpoint both of product rheology and of providing optimum spray droplet dimensions, the latter having been found important for controlling the odor properties of the product in use.

The soil swelling agent is present in the compositions herein in effective amounts, i.e., in amounts effective to provide the necessary soil swelling functionality. A soil swelling agent is understood herein to be a substance or composition capable of swelling cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soil deposited on a substrate after treating said substrate with the soil swelling agent without the application of external mechanical forces. Soil swelling effect can be quantified by the soil swelling index.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention the compositions herein comprise an organic solvent system including at least one solvent component acting as soil swelling agent. Thus, in another aspect of the invention there is provided a hard-surface cleaning composition for removing cooked-, baked-, or burnt-on food soil from cookware and tableware, the composition comprising an organic solvent system and a synthetic smectite type clay thickening agent having an average platelet size of less than about 100 nm.

The composition of the invention preferably has a pH, as measured in a 10% solution in distilled water, from at least about 10.5, preferably from about 11 to about 14 and more preferably from about 11.5 to about 13.5. In the case of cleaning of cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils cleaning performance is related in part to the high pH of the cleaning composition. However, due to the acidic nature of some of the soils, such as for example cooking oil, a reserve of alkalinity is desirable in order to maintain a high pH. On the other hand the reserve alkalinity should not be so high as to risk damaging the skin of the

user. Therefore, the compositions of the invention preferably have a reserve alkalinity of less than about 5, more preferably less than about 4 and especially less than about 3. "Reserve alkalinity", as used herein refers to, the ability of a composition to maintain an alkali pH in the presence of acid. This is relative to the ability of a composition to have sufficient alkali in reserve to deal with any added acid while maintaining pH. More specifically, it is defined as the grams of NaOH per 100 cc's, exceeding pH 9.5, in product. The reserve alkalinity for a solution is determined in the following manner.

A Mettler DL77 automatic titrator with a Mettler DG115-SC glass pH electrode is calibrated using pH 4, 7 and 10 buffers (or buffers spanning the expected pH range). A 1% solution of the composition to be tested is prepared in distilled water. The weight of the sample is noted. The pH of the 1% solution is measured and the solution is titrated down to pH 9.5 using a solution of 0.25N HCL. The reserve alkalinity (RA) is calculated in the following way:

$$RA = \%NaOH \times \text{Specific gravity}$$

$$\%NaOH = \text{ml HCl} \times \text{Normality of HCl} \times 40 \times 100 / \text{Weight of sample aliquot titrated(g)} \times 1000$$

The addition of low level of surfactant selected from anionic, amphoteric, zwitterionic, nonionic and semi-polar surfactants and mixtures thereof, to the composition of the invention aids the cleaning process and also helps to care for the skin of the user. Preferably the level of surfactant is from about 0.05 to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.09 to about 5% and more preferably from 0.1 to 2%. A preferred surfactant for use herein is an amine oxide surfactant.

The soil swelling index (SSI) is a measure of the increased thickness of soil after treatment with a substance or composition in comparison to the soil before treatment with the substance or composition. It is believed, while not being limited by theory, that the thickening is caused, at least in part, by hydration or solvation of the soil. Swelling of the

soil makes the soil easier to remove with no or minimal application of force, e.g. wiping, rinsing or manual and automatic dishwashing. The measuring of this change of soil thickness gives the SSI.

- 5 The amount of substance or composition necessary to provide soil swelling functionality will depend upon the nature of the substance or composition and can be determined by routine experimentation. Other conditions effective for soil swelling such as pH, temperature and treatment time can also be determined by routine experimentation. Preferred herein, however are substances and compositions effective in swelling cooked-,
10 baked- or burnt-on soils such as polymerised grease or carbohydrate soils on glass or metal substrates, whereby after the substance or composition has been in contact with the soil for 45 minutes or less, preferably 30 min or less and more preferably 20 min or less at 20°C, the substance or composition has an SSI at 5% aqueous solution and pH of 12.8 of at least about 15%, preferably at least about 20% more preferably at least about 30% and
15 especially at least about 50%. Preferably also the choice of soil swelling agent is such that the final compositions have an SSI measured as neat liquids under the same treatment time and temperature conditions of at least about 100%, preferably at least about 200% and more preferably at least about 500%. Highly preferred soil swelling agents and final compositions herein meet the SSI requirements on polymerized grease soils according to
20 the procedure set out below.

SSI is determined herein by optical profilometry, using, for example, a Zygo NewView 5030 Scanning White Light Interferometer. A sample of polymerized grease on a brushed, stainless steel coupon is prepared as described hereinbelow with regard to the
25 measurement of polymerized grease removal index. Optical profilometry is then run on a small droplet of approximately 10 μm thickness of the grease at the edge of the grease sample. The thickness of the soil droplet before (S_i) and after (S_f) treatment is measured by image acquisition by means of scanning white light interferometry. The interferometer (Zygo NewView 5030 with 20X Mirau objective) splits incoming light into a beam that
30 goes to an internal reference surface and a beam that goes to the sample. After reflection,

the beams recombine inside the interferometer, undergo constructive and destructive interference, and produce a light and dark fringe pattern. The data are recorded using a CCD (charged coupled device) camera and processed by the software of the interferometer using Frequency Domain Analysis. The dimensions of the image obtained (in pixels) is then converted in real dimension (μm or mm). After the thickness of the soil (S_i) on the coupon has been measured the coupon is soaked in the invention composition at ambient temperature for a given length of time and the thickness of the soil (S_f) is measured repeating the procedure set out above. If necessary, the procedure is replicated over a sufficient member of droplets and samples to provide statistical significance.

The SSI is calculated in the following manner:

$$\text{SSI} = [(S_f - S_i) / S_i] \times 100$$

The compositions herein preferably also include a spreading auxiliary. The function of the spreading auxiliary is to reduce the interfacial tension between the soil swelling agent and soil, thereby increasing the wettability of soils by the soil swelling agents. The spreading auxiliary when added to the compositions herein containing soil swelling agents leads to a lowering in the surface tension of the compositions, preferred spreading auxiliaries being those which lower the surface tension below that of the auxiliary itself. Especially useful are spreading auxiliaries able to render a surface tension below about 26 mN/m, preferably below about 24.5 mN/m and more preferably below about 24 mN/m, and especially below about 23.5 mN/m and a pH, as measured in a 10% solution in distilled water, of at least 10.5. Surface tensions are measured herein at 25°C.

Without wishing to be bound by the theory, it is believed that the soil swelling agent penetrates and hydrates the soils. The spreading auxiliary facilitates the interfacial process between the soil swelling agent and the soil and aids swelling of the soil. The soil penetration and swelling is believed to weaken the binding forces between soil and substrate. The resulting compositions are particularly effective in removing soils of a polymerized baked-on nature from metallic substrates.

Thus in a preferred embodiment, the composition herein comprises a polymerised grease swelling agent and a spreading auxiliary and has a liquid surface tension of less than about 26 mN/m, preferably less than about 24.5 mN/m and more preferably less than about 24 mN/m and a pH, as measured in a 10% solution in distilled water, of at least 10.5.

The compositions of the invention are also particularly effective in removing baked-on carbohydrate based soils from cookware/tableware, apparently by a mechanism including swelling and rehydration of the soils. Thus, in another embodiment, the composition herein comprises a carbohydrate soil swelling agent and a spreading auxiliary and has a liquid surface tension of less than about 26 mN/m, preferably less than about 24.5 mN/m and more preferably less than about 24 mN/m and a pH, as measured in a 10% solution in distilled water, of at least 10.5.

Preferred carbohydrate swelling agents herein act as rehydrating agents and are able to decrease the area under the curve of the absorbance of carbohydrate C-O infra-red band (spanning a wavelenth of from about 900 cm^{-1} to about 1200 cm^{-1} with major peaks at about 1016 cm^{-1} and about 1145 cm^{-1}) by at least about 5% and preferably at least about 10%, after said re-hydrating agent has been in contact with the soil for less than about 30 min, preferably less than about 20 min. Again the rehydrating agent is applied in the form of an aqueous solution or dispersion and the level effective for rehydration is determined by routine experimentation.

The compositions herein are characterized by extremely low liquid surface tensions and contact angles on polymerized grease-coated substrates. In preferred embodiments of the invention the soil swelling agent and spreading auxiliary are selected such that the hard surface cleaning composition displays an advancing contact angle on a polymerised grease-coated glass substrate at 25°C of less than about 20°, preferably less than about 10° and more preferably less than about 5°.

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The method for determining contact angle is as follows. A sample plate (prepared as described below) is dipped into and pulled out of a liquid and contact angles calculated after Wilhelmy Method. The force exerted on the sample according to the immersion depth is measured (using a Kruss K12 tensiometer and System K121 software) and is proportional to the contact angle of the liquid on the solid surface. The sample plate is prepared as follows: Spray 30-50 grams of Canola Oil into a beaker. Dip a glass slide (3x9x0.1 cm) into the Oil and thoroughly coat the surface. This results in an evenly dispersed layer of oil on the surface. Adjust the weight of product on the slide's surface until approximately 0.5 g of oil has been delivered and evenly distributed. At this point, bake the slides at 245°C for 20 minutes, and allow to cool to room temperature.

Thus, in another preferred embodiment, the composition herein comprises a soil swelling agent and a spreading auxiliary and displays an advancing contact angle (as measured by the method described herein above) on a polymerised grease-coated glass substrate at 25°C of less than about 20°, preferably less than about 10° and more preferably less than about 5°.

Spreading auxiliaries for use herein can be selected generally from organic solvents, wetting agents and mixtures thereof. In preferred embodiments the liquid surface tension of the spreading auxiliary is less than about 30 mN/m, preferably less than about 28 mN/m, more preferably less than about 26 mN/m and more preferably less than about 24.5 mN/m. Suitable organic solvents capable of acting as spreading auxiliaries include alcoholic solvents, glycols and glycol derivatives and mixtures thereof. Preferred for use herein are mixtures of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and propylene glycol butyl ether.

Wetting agents suitable for use as spreading auxiliaries herein are surfactants and include anionic, amphoteric, zwitterionic, nonionic and semi-polar surfactants. Preferred nonionic surfactants include silicone surfactants, such as Silwet copolymers, preferred Silwet

copolymers include Silwet L-8610, Silwet L-8600, Silwet L-77, Silwet L-7657, Silwet L-7650, Silwet L-7607, Silwet L-7604, Silwet L-7600, Silwet L-7280 and mixtures thereof. Preferred for use herein is Silwet L-77.

5 Other suitable wetting agents include organo amine surfactants, for example amine oxide surfactants. Preferably, the amine oxide contains an average of from 12 to 18 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, highly preferred herein being dodecyl dimethyl amine oxide, tetradecyl dimethyl amine oxide, hexadecyl dimethyl amine oxide and mixtures thereof.

10 Highly preferred herein are hard surface cleaning compositions comprising mixed solvent systems having soil swelling and spreading multi-functionality. Also highly preferred from the viewpoint of optimum removal of baked-on polymerised soils are compositions comprising a solvent having a limited miscibility in water (herein referred to as a coupling solvent) preferably in combination with a fully-miscible solvent, both preferably at
15 specific levels in composition. Thus in another preferred embodiment, the composition herein comprises from about 10% to about 40%, preferably from about 12% to about 20% of organic solvent including from about 1% to about 15% of solvent acting as soil swelling agent and from about 7% to about 30% of solvent acting as spreading auxiliary and which includes at least about 3.5% of a water-miscible solvent and at least about
20 3.5% of a coupling solvent having limited miscibility in water.

A water-miscible solvent herein is a solvent which is miscible with water in all proportions at 25°C. A coupling solvent with limited miscibility is a solvent with is miscible with water in some but not all proportions at 25°C. Preferably the solvent has a
25 solubility in water at 25°C of less than about 30 wt%, more preferably less than about 20 wt%. Preferably also the solubility of water in the solvent at 25°C is less than about 30 wt%, more preferably less than about 20 wt%.

A preferred spreading auxiliary herein comprises a mixture of a fully water-miscible
30 organic solvent and a coupling organic solvent having limited miscibility in water and

wherein the ratio of water-miscible organic solvent to coupling organic solvent is in the range from about 4:1 to about 1:20, preferably from about 2:1 to about 1:6, more preferably from about 1.5:1 to about 1:3. Other suitable spreading auxiliaries comprise a wetting agent having a liquid surface tension of less than about 30 mN/m, preferably less than about 28 mN/m, more preferably less than about 26 mN/m and more preferably less than 24.5 mN/m. Preferably the wetting agent is an amine oxide. Highly preferred spreading auxiliaries comprise a mixture of the coupling solvent and the wetting agent.

Thus, in another preferred embodiment the composition herein comprises a soil swelling agent, a coupling solvent having limited miscibility in water and a wetting agent and wherein the composition has a liquid surface tension of less than about 26 mN/m and preferably less than about 24.5 mN/m.

The compositions herein are further characterised by displaying surface tension lowering characteristics, which is believed is important for ensuring optimum soil removal performance on polymerised soils. Thus, in another preferred embodiment, the composition herein comprises an organic solvent system and a wetting agent, wherein the organic solvent system includes at least one solvent component acting as soil swelling agent and wherein the wetting agent is effective in lowering the surface tension of the solvent system to at least 1 mN/m less than that of the wetting agent.

Preferably the compositions of the present invention have a surface tension of less than about 24 mN/m and more preferably less than 23.5 mN/m.

Suitable soil swelling agents for use herein can be selected from organoamine solvents inclusive of alkanolamines, alkylamines, alkyleneamines and mixtures thereof.

The compositions of the invention are characterized by excellent performance on polymerized grease and preferably the compositions of the present invention have a polymerised grease removal index of at least 25%, preferably at least 50%, more

preferably at least 75%. Polymerized grease removal index is a measure of how much soil is removed from a surface after treatment with the composition of the invention. The soiled substrates are soaked in the invention composition at ambient temperature for about 45 min or less, preferably for about 30 min or less and more preferably for about 20 min or less and then washed in a dishwasher without detergent or rinsing agent. The substrates are then dried and weighed and the soil removal is determined by gravimetric analysis. The soiled substrates are prepared as follows: Stainless steel coupons/slides are thoroughly cleaned with the product of the invention and rinsed well with water. The slides are placed in a 50°C room to facilitate drying, if needed. The coupons/slides are allowed to cool to room temperature (about half an hour). The coupons/slides are weighed. Canola Oil, is sprayed into a small beaker or tri-pour (100 mL beaker, 20-30 mL of Canola Oil). A one inch paint brush is dipped into the Canola Oil. The soaked brush is then rotated and pressed lightly against the side of the container 4-6 times for each side of the brush to remove excess Canola Oil. A thin layer of Canola Oil is painted onto the surface of the coupon/slide. Each slide is then stroked gently with a dry brush in order to ensure that only a thin coating of Canola Oil is applied (two even strokes should sufficiently remove excess). In this manner 0.1-0.2g of soil will be applied to the coupon/slide. The coupons/slides are arranged on a perfectly level cookie sheet or oven rack and placed in a preheated oven at 245°C. The slides/coupons are baked for 20 minutes. Coupons/slides are allowed to cool to room temperature (45 minutes). The cool coupons/slides are then weighed.

It is a feature of the solvent-based compositions of the invention that they display excellent performance in direct application to soiled cookware and tableware. The organic solvent system includes at least one solvent component acting as soil swelling agent and desirably has a liquid surface tension of less than about 27 mN/m, preferably less than about 26 mN/m, more preferably less than about 25 mN/m. Furthermore, the organic solvent system preferably comprises a plurality of solvent components in levels such that the solvent system has an advancing contact angle on polymerised grease-coated glass substrate of less than that of corresponding compositions containing the individual

components of the solvent system. Such solvent systems and compositions are formed to be optimum for the removal of baked-on soils having a high carbon content from cookware and tableware. The compositions are preferably in the form of a liquid or gel having a pH of greater than about 9, preferably greater than 10.5 and preferably greater than about 11 as measured at 25°C.

The compositions of the invention meet certain rheological and other performance parameter including both the ability to be sprayed and the ability to cling to surfaces. For example, it is desirable that the product sprayed on a vertical stainless steel surface has a flow velocity less than about 1 cm/s, preferably less than about 0.1 cm/s. For this purpose, the product is in the form of a shear thinning fluid having a shear index n (Herschel-Bulkey model) of from about 0 to about 0.8, preferably from about 0.3 to about 0.7, more preferably from about 0.4 to about 0.6. Highly preferred are shear thinning liquids having a shear index of 0.5 or lower. The fluid consistency index, on the other hand, can vary from about 0.1 to about 50 Pa.sⁿ, but is preferably less than about 1 Pa.sⁿ. More preferably, the fluid consistency index is from about 0.20 to about 0.15 Pa.sⁿ. The product preferably has a viscosity from about 0.1 to about 200 Pa s, preferably from about 0.3 to about 20 Pa s as measured with a Brookfield cylinder viscometer (model LVDII) using 10 ml sample, a spindle S-31 and a speed of 3 rpm. Specially useful for use herein are compositions having a viscosity greater than about 1 Pa s, preferably from about 2 Pa s to about 4 Pa s at 6 rpm, lower than about 2 Pa s, preferably from about 0.8 Pa s to about 1.2 Pa s at 30 rpm and lower than about 1 Pa s, preferably from about 0.3 Pa s to about 0.5 Pa s at 60 rpm. Rheology is measured under ambient temperature conditions (25° C).

Thus, according to another aspect of the invention there is provided a hard surface cleaning composition for removing cooked-, baked-, or burnt-on food soil from cookware and tableware, the composition comprising a soil swelling agent and a shear-thinning thickening system whereby the composition has a viscosity greater than about 1 Pa s, preferably from about 2 Pa s to about 4 Pa s at 6 rpm, lower than about 2 Pa s, preferably from about 0.8 Pa s to about 1.2 Pa s at 30 rpm and lower than about 1 Pa s, preferably

from about 0.3 Pa s to about 0.5 Pa s at 60 rpm, measured with a Brookfield cylinder viscometer (model LVDII) using 10 ml sample, a spindle S-31. In preferred embodiments, the composition sprayed on a vertical stainless steel surface has a flow velocity less than about 1 cm/s, preferably less than about 0.1 cm/s.

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Suitable thickening agents for use herein include viscoelastic, thixotropic thickening agents at levels of from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.25% to about 5%, most preferably from about 0.5% to about 3% by weight. Suitable thickening agents include polymers with a molecular weight from about 500,000 to about 10,000,000, more preferably from about 750,000 to about 4,000,000. The preferred cross-linked polycarboxylate polymer is preferably a carboxyvinyl polymer. Such compounds are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 2,798,053, issued on Jul. 2, 1957, to Brown. Methods for making carboxyvinyl polymers are also disclosed in Brown. Carboxyvinyl polymers are substantially insoluble in liquid, volatile organic hydrocarbons and are dimensionally stable on exposure to air.

Other suitable thickening agents include inorganic clays (e.g. laponites, aluminium silicate, bentonite, fumed silica). The preferred clay thickening agent can be either naturally occurring or synthetic. Preferred synthetic clays include the synthetic smectite-type clay sold under the trademark Laponite by Southern Clay Products, Inc. Particularly useful are gel forming grades such as Laponite RD and sol forming grades such as Laponite RDS. Natural occurring clays include some smectite and attapulgite clays. Mixtures of clays and polymeric thickeners are also suitable for use herein. Preferred for use herein are synthetic smectite-type clays such as Laponite and other synthetic clays having an average platelet size maximum dimension of less than about 100 nm. Laponite has a layer structure which in dispersion in water, is in the form of disc-shaped crystals of about 1 nm thick and about 25 nm diameter. Small platelet size is valuable herein for providing a good sprayability, stability, rheology and cling properties as well as desirable aesthetic.

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Other types of thickeners which can be used in this composition include natural gums, such as xanthan gum, locust bean gum, guar gum, and the like. The cellulosic type thickeners: hydroxyethyl and hydroxymethyl cellulose (ETHOCEL and METHOCEL® available from Dow Chemical) can also be used. Natural gums seem to influence the size of the droplets when the composition is being sprayed. It has been found that droplets having an average equivalent geometric diameter from about 3 μm to about 10 μm , preferably from about 4 μm to about 7 μm , as measured using a TSI Aerosizer, help in odor reduction. Preferred natural gum for use herein is xanthan gum.

Highly preferred herein from the viewpoint of sprayability, cling, stability, and soil penetration performance is a mixture of Laponite and xanthan gum. Additionally, Laponite/ xanthan gum mixtures help the aesthetics of the product and at the same time control the spray droplet size and reduce the solvent odor.

In preferred embodiments the hard surface cleaning compositions comprise an organic solvent system including at least one solvent component acting as soil swelling agent and wherein the organic solvent system is selected from alcohols, amines, esters, glycol ethers, glycols, terpenes and mixtures thereof. Suitable organic solvents can be selected from organoamine solvents, inclusive of alkanolamines, alkylamines, alkyleneamines and mixtures thereof; alcoholic solvents inclusive of aromatic, aliphatic (preferably $\text{C}_4\text{-C}_{10}$) and cycloaliphatic alcohols and mixtures thereof; glycols and glycol derivatives inclusive of $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_3$ (poly)alkylene glycols, glycol ethers, glycol esters and mixtures thereof; and mixtures selected from organoamine solvents, alcoholic solvents, glycols and glycol derivatives. Highly preferred organoamine solvents include 2-aminoalkanol solvents as disclosed in US-A-5,540,846.

In preferred compositions of the present invention the organic solvent comprises organoamine (especially alkanolamine) solvent and glycol ether solvent, preferably in a weight ratio of from about 3:1 to about 1:3, and wherein the glycol ether solvent is

selected from ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol monobutyl ether, dipropylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol phenyl ether and mixtures thereof.

5 Preferred organoamine for use herein are alkanolamines, especially monoethanol amine, methyl amine ethanol and 2-amino-2methyl-propoanol. In a preferred composition the glycol ether is a mixture of diethylene glycol monobutyl ether and propylene glycol butyl ether, preferably in a weight ratio of from about 1:2 to about 2:1.

10 A preferred organic solvent system for use herein has a volatile organic content above 1 mm Hg of less than about 50%, preferably less than about 20%, more preferably less than about 10%. Preferably, the organic solvent is essentially free of solvent components having a boiling point below about 150°C, flash point below about 50°C, preferably below 100°C or vapor pressure above about 1 mm Hg. A highly preferred organic solvent
15 system has a volatile organic content above 0.1 mm Hg of less than about 50%, preferably less than about 20%, more preferably less than about 10% and even more preferably less than about 4%.

In terms of solvent parameters, the organic solvent can be selected from:

- 20 a) polar, hydrogen-bonding solvents having a Hansen solubility parameter of at least 20 (Mpa)^{1/2}, a polarity parameter of at least 7 (Mpa)^{1/2}, preferably at least 12 (Mpa)^{1/2} and a hydrogen bonding parameter of at least 10 (Mpa)^{1/2}
- b) polar non-hydrogen bonding solvents having a Hansen solubility parameter of at least 20 (Mpa)^{1/2}, a polarity parameter of at least 7 (Mpa)^{1/2}, preferably at least 12 (Mpa)^{1/2}
25 and a hydrogen bonding parameter of less than 10 (Mpa)^{1/2}
- c) amphiphilic solvents having a Hansen solubility parameter below 20 (Mpa)^{1/2}, a polarity parameter of at least 7 (Mpa)^{1/2} and a hydrogen bonding parameter of at least 10 (Mpa)^{1/2}
- d) non-polar solvents having a polarity parameter below 7 (Mpa)^{1/2} and a hydrogen
30 bonding parameter below 10 (Mpa)^{1/2} and

e) mixtures thereof.

A problem generally associated with the use of organic solvents in cleaning compositions is that of solvent odor - an odor which many consumers do not like and which they perceive as "malodorous". Such compositions can be made more attractive to consumers by using a high concentration of perfumes. The addition of such high concentrations of perfumes can alter or reduce the overall offensive character of the compositions, but it often results in an undesirably overbearing perfume odor. Even when the high perfume concentrations adequately modify, hide or otherwise mask the composition's malodors, these high concentrations do not necessarily result in improved perfume substantivity or longevity, thus resulting in the recurrence of malodor after the perfume has volatilized. Moreover, these malodor problems can be exacerbated in compositions designed for spray-type applications.

It has now been found that a select combination of perfume materials as defined herein can be incorporated into the compositions of the invention to effectively reduce the intensity of or mask any malodors associated with the use of solvents in the present compositions. Surprisingly, the combination of perfume materials is particularly effective in compositions designated for spray-delivery. Thus, the hard surface cleaning composition herein comprises organic solvent as hereinbefore described and additionally a solvent odor masking perfume or perfume base. In general terms, the odor-masking perfume or perfume base comprises a mixture of volatile and non-volatile perfume materials wherein the level of non-volatile perfume materials (boiling point above 250°C at 1 atmosphere pressure) is preferably greater than about 20% by weight and preferably lies in the range from about 25% to about 65%, more preferably from about 35% to about 55% by weight. Preferably, the perfume or perfume base comprises at least 0.001% by weight of an ionone or mixture of ionones inclusive of alpha, beta and gamma ionones. Certain flowers (e.g., mimosa, violet, iris) and certain roots (e.g., orris) contain varying levels of ionones that can be used in the perfume formulations herein either in their natural forms or in speciality accords in amounts sufficient to provide the required level

of ionones. Preferred ionones are selected from gamma-Methyl Ionone, Alvanone extra, Irisia Base, naturally occurring ionone materials obtained, for example, from mimosa, violet, iris and orris, and mixtures thereof. Preferably, the composition herein comprises naturally occurring ionone materials. The perfume or perfume base may additionally
5 comprise a musk. The musk preferably has a boiling point of more than about 250°C. Preferred musks are selected from Exaltolide Total, Habanolide, Galaxolide and mixtures thereof. The masking perfume or perfume base can further comprise a high volatile perfume component or mixture of components having a boiling point of less than about 250°C. Preferred high volatile perfume components are selected from decyl aldehyde,
10 benzaldehyde, cis-3-hexenyl acetate, allyl amyl glycolate, dihydromyrcenol and mixtures thereof.

The composition can additionally comprise a blooming perfume composition. A blooming perfume composition is one which comprises blooming perfume ingredients. A
15 blooming perfume ingredient may be characterized by its boiling point and its octanol/water partition coefficient (P). Boiling point as used herein is measured under normal standard pressure of 760 mmHg. The boiling points of many perfume ingredients, at standard 760 mm Hg are given in, e.g., "Perfume and Flavor Chemicals (Aroma Chemicals)," Steffen Arctander, published by the author, 1969.

20 The octanol/water partition coefficient of a perfume ingredient is the ratio between its equilibrium concentrations in octanol and in water. The partition coefficients of the preferred perfume ingredients for use herein may be more conveniently given in the form of their logarithm to the base 10, logP. The logP values of many perfume ingredients have
25 been reported; for example, the Pomona92 database, available from Daylight Chemical Information Systems, Inc. (Daylight CIS), Irvine, California, contains many, along with citations to the original literature. However, the logP values are most conveniently calculated by the "CLOGP" program, also available from Daylight CIS. This program also lists experimental logP values when they are available in the Pomona92 database.

30 The "calculated logP" (ClogP) is determined by the fragment approach of Hansch and Leo

(cf., A. Leo, in Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry, Vol. 4, C. Hansch, P. G. Sammens, J. B. Taylor and C. A. Ramsden, Eds., p. 295, Pergamon Press, 1990). The fragment approach is based on the chemical structure of each perfume ingredient, and takes into account the numbers and types of atoms, the atom connectivity, and chemical bonding.

- 5 The ClogP values, which are the most reliable and widely used estimates for this physicochemical property, are preferably used instead of the experimental logP values in the selection of perfume ingredients which are useful herein.

10 The blooming perfume composition herein used comprises one or more perfume ingredients selected from two groups of perfumes. The first perfume group is characterised by having boiling point of 250 °C or less and ClogP of 3.0 or less. More preferably ingredients of the first perfume group have boiling point of 240°C or less, most preferably 235 °C or less and a ClogP value of 2.5 or less. The first group of perfume ingredients is preferably present at a level of at least about 7.5%, more preferably at least about 15% and most preferably about at least 25% by weight of the blooming perfume composition.

15 The second perfume group is characterised by having boiling point of 250 °C or less and ClogP of greater than 3.0. More preferably ingredients of the second perfume group have boiling point of 240 °C or less, most preferably 235 °C or less and a ClogP value of greater than 3.2. The second perfume group is preferably present at a level of at least about 20%, preferably at least about 35% and most preferably at least about 40% by weight of the blooming perfume composition.

- 20 The blooming perfume composition comprises at least one perfume from the first group of perfume ingredients and at least one perfume from the second group of perfume ingredients. More preferably the blooming perfume composition comprises a plurality of ingredients chosen from the first group of perfume ingredients and a plurality of ingredients chosen from the second group of perfume ingredients.

In addition to the above, it is also desirable that the blooming perfume composition comprises at least one perfume ingredient selected from either the first and/or second group of perfume ingredients which is present in an amount of at least 7% by weight of the blooming perfume composition, preferably at least 8.5% of the perfume composition, and most preferably, at least 10% of the perfume composition .

Preferred compositions for use herein have a weight ratio of the odor masking perfume or perfume base to the blooming perfume from about 10:1 to about 1:10, preferably from about 4:1 to about 1:4 and more preferably from about 3:1 to about 1:2. The overall odor-masking blooming perfume composition preferably comprises from about 0.5% to about 40%, preferably from about 2% to about 35%, more preferably from about 5% to about 30%, more preferably from about 7% to about 20% by weight of the overall composition of ionone or mixtures thereof.

The composition can also comprise an organic solvent system and an odor-masking blooming perfume composition comprising:

- a) at least 2%, preferably at least 5% and more preferably at least 8% by weight thereof of one or more first perfume ingredients having boiling point of 250°C or less, preferably 240 °C or less, most preferably 235 °C or less and ClogP of 3.0 or less, more preferably 2.5 or less;
- b) at least 30%, preferably at least 40% and more preferably at least 50% by weight thereof of one or more second perfume ingredients having boiling point of 250°C or less, preferably 240 °C or less, most preferably 235 °C or less and Clog P of greater than 3.0, more preferably greater than 3.2; and
- c) at least about 10%, preferably at least 15% and more preferably at least 20% by weight thereof of non-volatile perfume materials having a boiling point above 250°C, preferably above 260 °C and most preferably above 265 °C at 1 atmosphere pressure, and which preferably comprises an ionone or a mixture of ionones and/or a musk or mixture of musks;

preferably the perfume composition comprises at least one individual first or second perfume ingredient present in an amount of at least 2%, preferably at least 4% by weight of the composition.

5 The composition can additionally comprise a cyclodextrin, in order to help control solvent malodor. Cyclodextrins suitable for use herein are those capable of selectively absorbing solvent malodor causing molecules without detrimentally affecting the odor masking or perfume molecules. Compositions for use herein comprise from about 0.1 to about 3%, preferably from about 0.5 to about 2% of cyclodextrin by weight of the composition. As
10 used herein, the term "cyclodextrin" includes any of the known cyclodextrins such as unsubstituted cyclodextrins containing from six to twelve glucose units, especially, alpha-cyclodextrin, beta-cyclodextrin, gamma-cyclodextrin and/or their derivatives and/or mixtures thereof. The alpha-cyclodextrin consists of six glucose units, the beta-cyclodextrin consists of seven glucose units, and the gamma-cyclodextrin consists of
15 eight glucose units arranged in a donut-shaped ring. The specific coupling and conformation of the glucose units give the cyclodextrins a rigid, conical molecular structure with a hollow interior of a specific volume. The "lining" of the internal cavity is formed by hydrogen atoms and glycosidic bridging oxygen atoms, therefore this surface is fairly hydrophobic. The unique shape and physical-chemical property of the cavity
20 enable the cyclodextrin molecules to absorb (form inclusion complexes with) organic molecules or parts of organic molecules which can fit into the cavity. Malodor molecules can fit into the cavity.

Preferred cyclodextrins are highly water-soluble such as, alpha-cyclodextrin and
25 derivatives thereof, gamma-cyclodextrin and derivatives thereof, derivatised beta-cyclodextrins, and/or mixtures thereof. The derivatives of cyclodextrin consist mainly of molecules wherein some of the OH groups are converted to OR groups. Cyclodextrin derivatives include, e.g., those with short chain alkyl groups such as methylated cyclodextrins, and ethylated cyclodextrins, wherein R is a methyl or an ethyl group; those
30 with hydroxyalkyl substituted groups, such as hydroxypropyl cyclodextrins and/or

hydroxyethyl cyclodextrins, wherein R is a $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_3$ or a $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-OH}$ group; branched cyclodextrins such as maltose-bonded cyclodextrins; cationic cyclodextrins such as those containing 2-hydroxy-3(dimethylamino)propyl ether, wherein R is $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-N(CH}_3)_2$ which is cationic at low pH; quaternary ammonium, e.g., 2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylammonio)propyl ether chloride groups, wherein R is $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(OH)-CH}_2\text{-N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Cl}^-$; anionic cyclodextrins such as carboxymethyl cyclodextrins, cyclodextrin sulfates, and cyclodextrin succinylates; amphoteric cyclodextrins such as carboxymethyl/quaternary ammonium cyclodextrins; cyclodextrins wherein at least one glucopyranose unit has a 3-6-anhydro-cyclomalto structure, e.g., the mono-3-6-anhydrocyclodextrins, as disclosed in "Optimal Performances with Minimal Chemical Modification of Cyclodextrins", F. Diedaini-Pilard and B. Perly, The 7th International Cyclodextrin Symposium Abstracts, April 1994, p. 49, and mixtures thereof. Other cyclodextrin derivatives are disclosed in US-A-3,426,011, US-A-3,453,257, US-A-3,453,258, US-A-3,453,259, US-A-3,453,260, US-A-3,459,731, US-A-3,553,191, US-A-3,565,887, US-A-4,535,152, US-A-4,616,008, US-A-4,678,598, US-A-4,638,058, and US-A-4,746,734.

Highly water-soluble cyclodextrins are those having water solubility of at least about 10 g in 100 ml of water at room temperature, preferably at least about 20 g in 100 ml of water, more preferably at least about 25 g in 100 ml of water at room temperature. Examples of preferred water-soluble cyclodextrin derivatives suitable for use herein are hydroxypropyl alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated alpha-cyclodextrin, methylated beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxyethyl beta-cyclodextrin, and hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin. Hydroxyalkyl cyclodextrin derivatives preferably have a degree of substitution of from about 1 to about 14, more preferably from about 1.5 to about 7, wherein the total number of OR groups per cyclodextrin is defined as the degree of substitution. Methylated cyclodextrin derivatives typically have a degree of substitution of from about 1 to about 18, preferably from about 3 to about 16. A known methylated beta-cyclodextrin is heptakis-2,6-di-O-methyl- β -cyclodextrin, commonly known as DIMEB, in which each glucose unit has about 2

methyl groups with a degree of substitution of about 14. A preferred, more commercially available methylated beta-cyclodextrin is a randomly methylated beta-cyclodextrin having a degree of substitution of about 12.6. The preferred cyclodextrins are available, e.g., from American Maize-Products Company and Wacker Chemicals (USA), Inc.
5 Hydroxypropyl beta-cyclodextrin, available from Cerestar, is preferred for use herein.

The compositions of the present invention are especially useful in direct application for pre-treatment of cookware or tableware soiled with cooked-, baked- or burnt-on residues (or any other highly dehydrated soils). The compositions are applied to the soiled
10 substrates in the form for example of a spray or foam prior to automatic dishwashing, manual dishwashing, rinsing or wiping. The pre-treated cookware or tableware can feel very slippery and as a consequence difficult to handle during and after the rinsing process. This can be overcome using divalent cations such as magnesium and calcium salts, especially suitable for use herein is magnesium chloride. The addition of from about
15 0.01% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3% and more preferably from about 0.4% to about 2% (by weight) of magnesium salts eliminates the slippery properties of the cookware or tableware surface without negatively impacting the stability of physical properties of the pre-treatment composition. The compositions of the invention can also be used as automatic dishwashing detergent compositions or as a component
20 thereof.

In a method aspect, the invention provides a method of removing cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils from cookware and tableware comprising treating the cookware/tableware with the hard surface cleaning composition of the invention. There is also provided a
25 method of removing cooked-, baked- or burnt-on polymerised grease soils or carbohydrate soils from metallic cookware and tableware comprising treating the cookware/tableware with the hard surface cleaning of the present invention. Preferred methods comprise the step of pre-treating the cookware/tableware with the composition of the invention prior to manual or automatic dishwashing. If desired the process of
30 removing of cooked-, burnt- and baked-on soils can be facilitated if the soiled substrate is

covered with cling film after the cleaning composition of the invention has been applied in order to allow swelling of the soil to take place. Preferably, the cling film is left in place for a period of about 1 hour or more, preferably for about 6 hours or more.

5 There is also provided a hard surface cleaning product comprising the hard surface cleaning composition of the invention and a spray dispenser. The physical properties of the composition and the geometrical characteristic of the spray dispenser in combination are such as to provide spray droplets with an average equivalent geometric diameter from about 3 μm to about 10 μm , preferably from about 4 μm to about 7 μm , as measured
10 using a TSI Aerosizer, such droplet size range being optimum from the viewpoint of odor impression and reduced malodor characteristics. Suitable spray dispensers include hand pump (sometimes referred to as "trigger") devices, pressurized can devices, electrostatic spray devices, etc.

15 Detailed description of the invention

The present invention envisages shear thinning hard surface cleaning compositions for the pre-treatment of cookware and tableware soiled with cooked-, baked- or burnt-on soils in order to facilitate the subsequent cleaning process. This is mainly achieved by sprayable
20 compositions containing a soil swelling agent and a thickening system. The compositions are sprayable and have an adequate cling to provide soil swelling effect. The invention also envisages methods for the removal of the soils mentioned above.

Soil swelling agent is a substance or composition effective in swelling cooked-, baked-
25 and burnt-on soils as disclosed above. Preferred soil swelling agents for use herein include organoamine solvents.

Spreading auxiliary is a substance or composition having surface tension lowering properties as described above. Suitable spreading auxiliaries for use herein include

surfactants (especially those having a surface tension of less than about 25 mN/m) such as silicone surfactants and amine oxide surfactants, organic solvents and mixtures thereof.

In general terms, organic solvents for use herein should be selected so as to be compatible with the tableware/cookware as well as with the different parts of an automatic dishwashing machine. Furthermore, the solvent system should be effective and safe to use having a volatile organic content above 1 mm Hg (and preferably above 0.1 mm Hg) of less than about 50%, preferably less than about 30%, more preferably less than about 10% by weight of the solvent system. Also they should have very mild pleasant odors.

The individual organic solvents used herein generally have a boiling point above about 150°C, flash point above about 50°C, preferably below 100°C and vapor pressure below about 1 mm Hg, preferably below 0.1 mm Hg at 25°C and atmospheric pressure. In addition, the individual organic solvents preferably have a molar volume of less than about 500, preferably less than about 250, more preferably less than about 200 cm³/mol, these molar volumes being preferred from the viewpoint of providing optimum soil penetration and swelling.

Solvents that can be used herein include: i) alcohols, such as benzyl alcohol, 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-ethyl-1-hexanol, furfuryl alcohol, 1,2-hexanediol and other similar materials; ii) amines, such as alkanolamines (e.g. primary alkanolamines: monoethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine, diethylethanolamine, ethyl diethanolamine, beta-aminoalkanols; secondary alkanolamines: diethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, 2-(methylamino)ethanol; ternary alkanolamines: triethanolamine, triisopropanolamine); alkylamines (e.g. primary alkylamines: monomethylamine, monoethylamine, monopropylamine, monobutylamine, monopentylamine, cyclohexylamine), secondary alkylamines: (dimethylamine), alkylene amines (primary alkylene amines: ethylenediamine, propylenediamine) and other similar materials; iii) esters, such as ethyl lactate, methyl ester, ethyl acetoacetate, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate and other similar materials; iv) glycol ethers, such as ethylene glycol monobutyl ether,

diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether and other similar materials; v) glycols, such as propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, hexylene glycol (2-methyl-2, 4 pentanediol), triethylene glycol, composition and dipropylene glycol and other similar materials; and mixtures thereof.

Preferred solvents to be used herein as soil swelling agents comprise alkanolamines, especially monoethanolamine, beta-aminoalkanols, especially 2-amine-2methyl-propanol (since it has the lowest molecular weight of any beta-aminoalkanol which has the amine group attached to a tertiary carbon, therefore minimize the reactivity of the amine group) and mixtures thereof.

Preferred solvents for use herein as spreading auxiliaries comprise glycols and glycol ethers, especially diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, propylene glycol butyl ether and mixtures thereof.

Apart from the soil swelling and spreading auxiliary agent the hard surface cleaning compositions herein can comprise additional components inclusive of surfactants other than the wetting agents hereinbefore described, builders, enzymes, bleaching agents, alkalinity sources, thickeners, stabilising components, perfumes, abrasives, etc. The compositions can also comprise organic solvents having a carrier or diluent function (as opposed to soil swelling or spreading) or some other specialised function. The compositions can be dispensed from any suitable device, such as bottles (pump assisted bottles, squeeze bottles), paste dispensers, capsules, pouches and multi-compartment pouches.

Surfactants

In compositions and methods of the present invention for use in automatic dishwashing the detergent surfactant is preferably low foaming by itself or in combination with other components (i.e. suds suppressers). In compositions and methods of the present invention

for use in hard surface cleaning or pretreatment prior to dishwashing, the detergent surfactant is preferably foamable in direct application but low foaming in automatic dishwashing use. Surfactants suitable herein include anionic surfactants such as alkyl sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl benzene sulfonates, alkyl glyceryl sulfonates, alkyl and alkenyl sulphonates, alkyl ethoxy carboxylates, N-acyl sarcosinates, N-acyl taurates and alkyl succinates and sulfosuccinates, wherein the alkyl, alkenyl or acyl moiety is C₅-C₂₀, preferably C₁₀-C₁₈ linear or branched; cationic surfactants such as chlorine esters (US-A-4228042, US-A-4239660 and US-A-4260529) and mono C₆-C₁₆ N-alkyl or alkenyl ammonium surfactants wherein the remaining N positions are substituted by methyl, hydroxyethyl or hydroxypropyl groups; low and high cloud point nonionic surfactants and mixtures thereof including nonionic alkoxyated surfactants (especially ethoxylates derived from C₆-C₁₈ primary alcohols), ethoxylated-propoxylated alcohols (e.g., Olin Corporation's Poly-Tergent® SLF18), epoxy-capped poly(oxyalkylated) alcohols (e.g., Olin Corporation's Poly-Tergent® SLF18B - see WO-A-94/22800), ether-capped poly(oxyalkylated) alcohol surfactants, and block polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene polymeric compounds such as PLURONIC®, REVERSED PLURONIC®, and TETRONIC® by the BASF-Wyandotte Corp., Wyandotte, Michigan; amphoteric surfactants such as the C₁₂-C₂₀ alkyl amine oxides (preferred amine oxides for use herein include lauryldimethyl amine oxide and hexadecyl dimethyl amine oxide), and alkyl amphocarboxylic surfactants such as Miranol™ C2M; and zwitterionic surfactants such as the betaines and sultaines; and mixtures thereof. Surfactants suitable herein are disclosed, for example, in US-A-3,929,678, US-A- 4,259,217, EP-A-0414 549, WO-A-93/08876 and WO-A-93/08874. Surfactants are typically present at a level of from about 0.2% to about 30% by weight, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 10% by weight, most preferably from about 1% to about 5% by weight of composition. Preferred surfactant for use herein are low foaming and include low cloud point nonionic surfactants and mixtures of higher foaming surfactants with low cloud point nonionic surfactants which act as suds suppresser therefor.

Builder

Builders suitable for use in cleaning compositions herein include water-soluble builders such as citrates, carbonates and polyphosphates e.g. sodium tripolyphosphate and sodium tripolyphosphate hexahydrate, potassium tripolyphosphate and mixed sodium and potassium tripolyphosphate salts; and partially water-soluble or insoluble builders such as crystalline layered silicates (EP-A-0164514 and EP-A-0293640) and aluminosilicates inclusive of Zeolites A, B, P, X, HS and MAP. The builder is typically present at a level of from about 1% to about 80% by weight, preferably from about 10% to about 70% by weight, most preferably from about 20% to about 60% by weight of composition.

Preferably compositions for use herein comprise silicate in order to prevent damage to aluminium and some painted surfaces. Amorphous sodium silicates having an $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ ratio of from 1.8 to 3.0, preferably from 1.8 to 2.4, most preferably 2.0 can also be used herein although highly preferred from the viewpoint of long term storage stability are compositions containing less than about 22%, preferably less than about 15% total (amorphous and crystalline) silicate.

Enzyme

Enzymes suitable herein include bacterial and fungal cellulases such as Carezyme and Celluzyme (Novo Nordisk A/S); peroxidases; lipases such as Amano-P (Amano Pharmaceutical Co.), M1 Lipase^R and Lipomax^R (Gist-Brocades) and Lipolase^R and Lipolase Ultra^R (Novo); cutinases; proteases such as Esperase^R, Alcalase^R, Durazym^R and Savinase^R (Novo) and Maxatase^R, Maxacal^R, Properase^R and Maxapem^R (Gist-Brocades); and α and β amylases such as Purafect Ox Am^R (Genencor) and Termamyl^R, Ban^R, Fungamyl^R, Duramyl^R, and Natalase^R (Novo); and mixtures thereof. Enzymes are preferably added herein as prills, granulates, or cogranulates at levels typically in the range from about 0.0001% to about 2% pure enzyme by weight of composition.

Bleaching agent

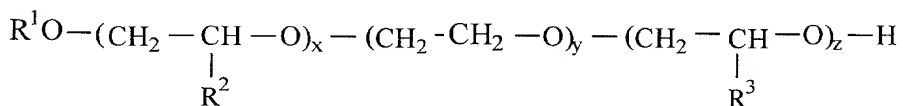
Bleaching agents suitable herein include chlorine and oxygen bleaches, especially inorganic perhydrate salts such as sodium perborate mono-and tetrahydrates and sodium percarbonate optionally coated to provide controlled rate of release (see, for example, GB-A-1466799 on sulfate/carbonate coatings), preformed organic peroxyacids and mixtures thereof with organic peroxyacid bleach precursors and/or transition metal-containing bleach catalysts (especially manganese or cobalt). Inorganic perhydrate salts are typically incorporated at levels in the range from about 1% to about 40% by weight, preferably from about 2% to about 30% by weight and more preferably from about 5% to about 25% by weight of composition. Peroxyacid bleach precursors preferred for use herein include precursors of perbenzoic acid and substituted perbenzoic acid; cationic peroxyacid precursors; peracetic acid precursors such as TAED, sodium acetoxylbenzene sulfonate and pentaacetylglucose; pernonanoic acid precursors such as sodium 3,5,5-trimethylhexanoyloxybenzene sulfonate (iso-NOBS) and sodium nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate (NOBS); amide substituted alkyl peroxyacid precursors (EP-A-0170386); and benzoxazin peroxyacid precursors (EP-A-0332294 and EP-A-0482807). Bleach precursors are typically incorporated at levels in the range from about 0.5% to about 25%, preferably from about 1% to about 10% by weight of composition while the preformed organic peroxyacids themselves are typically incorporated at levels in the range from 0.5% to 25% by weight, more preferably from 1% to 10% by weight of composition. Bleach catalysts preferred for use herein include the manganese triazacyclononane and related complexes (US-A-4246612, US-A-5227084); Co, Cu, Mn and Fe bispyridylamine and related complexes (US-A-5114611); and pentamine acetate cobalt(III) and related complexes(US-A-4810410).

Low cloud point non-ionic surfactants and suds suppressers

The suds suppressers suitable for use herein include nonionic surfactants having a low cloud point. "Cloud point", as used herein, is a well known property of nonionic surfactants which is the result of the surfactant becoming less soluble with increasing temperature, the temperature at which the appearance of a second phase is observable is

referred to as the "cloud point" (See Kirk Othmer, pp. 360-362). As used herein, a "low cloud point" nonionic surfactant is defined as a nonionic surfactant system ingredient having a cloud point of less than 30° C., preferably less than about 20° C., and even more preferably less than about 10° C., and most preferably less than about 7.5° C. Typical low cloud point nonionic surfactants include nonionic alkoxyated surfactants, especially ethoxylates derived from primary alcohol, and polyoxypropylene/polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene (PO/EO/PO) reverse block polymers. Also, such low cloud point nonionic surfactants include, for example, ethoxylated-propoxylated alcohol (e.g., Olin Corporation's Poly-Tergent® SLF18) and epoxy-capped poly(oxyalkylated) alcohols (e.g., Olin Corporation's Poly-Tergent® SLF18B series of nonionics, as described, for example, in US-A-5,576,281).

Preferred low cloud point surfactants are the ether-capped poly(oxyalkylated) suds suppresser having the formula:



wherein R¹ is a linear, alkyl hydrocarbon having an average of from about 7 to about 12 carbon atoms, R² is a linear, alkyl hydrocarbon of about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms, R³ is a linear, alkyl hydrocarbon of about 1 to about 4 carbon atoms, x is an integer of about 1 to about 6, y is an integer of about 4 to about 15, and z is an integer of about 4 to about 25.

Other low cloud point nonionic surfactants are the ether-capped poly(oxyalkylated) having the formula:



wherein, R_I is selected from the group consisting of linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted, aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radicals

having from about 7 to about 12 carbon atoms; R_{II} may be the same or different, and is independently selected from the group consisting of branched or linear C_2 to C_7 alkylene in any given molecule; n is a number from 1 to about 30; and R_{III} is selected from the group consisting of:

- 5 (i) a 4 to 8 membered substituted, or unsubstituted heterocyclic ring containing from 1 to 3 hetero atoms; and
- (ii) linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted, cyclic or acyclic, aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radicals having from about 1 to about 30 carbon atoms;
- 10 (b) provided that when R^2 is (ii) then either: (A) at least one of R^1 is other than C_2 to C_3 alkylene; or (B) R^2 has from 6 to 30 carbon atoms, and with the further proviso that when R^2 has from 8 to 18 carbon atoms, R is other than C_1 to C_5 alkyl.
- 15 Other suitable components herein include organic polymers having dispersant, anti-redeposition, soil release or other detergency properties invention in levels of from about 0.1% to about 30%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 15%, most preferably from about 1% to about 10% by weight of composition. Preferred anti-redeposition polymers herein include acrylic acid containing polymers such as Sokalan PA30, PA20, PA15,
- 20 PA10 and Sokalan CP10 (BASF GmbH), Acusol 45N, 480N, 460N (Rohm and Haas), acrylic acid/maleic acid copolymers such as Sokalan CP5 and acrylic/methacrylic copolymers. Preferred soil release polymers herein include alkyl and hydroxyalkyl celluloses (US-A-4,000,093), polyoxyethylenes, polyoxypropylenes and copolymers thereof, and nonionic and anionic polymers based on terephthalate esters of ethylene
- 25 glycol, propylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

Heavy metal sequestrants and crystal growth inhibitors are suitable for use herein in levels generally from about 0.005% to about 20%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.25% to about 7.5% and most preferably from about 30 0.5% to about 5% by weight of composition, for example diethylenetriamine penta

(methylene phosphonate), ethylenediamine tetra(methylene phosphonate) hexamethylenediamine tetra(methylene phosphonate), ethylene diphosphonate, hydroxy-ethylene-1,1-diphosphonate, nitrilotriacetate, ethylenediaminetetracetate, ethylenediamine-N,N'-disuccinate in their salt and free acid forms.

5

The compositions herein can contain a corrosion inhibitor such as organic silver coating agents in levels of from about 0.05% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of composition (especially paraffins such as Winog 70 sold by Wintershall, Salzbergen, Germany), nitrogen-containing corrosion inhibitor compounds (for example benzotriazole and benzimidazole - see GB-A-1137741) and Mn(II) compounds, particularly Mn(II) salts of organic ligands in levels of from about 0.005% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.01% to about 1%, more preferably from about 0.02% to about 0.4% by weight of the composition.

10

Other suitable components herein include colorants, water-soluble bismuth compounds such as bismuth acetate and bismuth citrate at levels of from about 0.01% to about 5%, enzyme stabilizers such as calcium ion, boric acid, propylene glycol and chlorine bleach scavengers at levels of from about 0.01% to about 6%, lime soap dispersants (see WO-A-93/08877), suds suppressors (see WO-93/08876 and EP-A-0705324), polymeric dye transfer inhibiting agents, optical brighteners, perfumes, fillers and clay.

20

Liquid detergent compositions can contain water and other volatile solvents as carriers. Low quantities of low molecular weight primary or secondary alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol and isopropanol can be used in the liquid detergent of the present invention. Other suitable carrier solvents used in low quantities includes glycerol, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol, 1,2-propanediol, sorbitol and mixtures thereof.

25

Odor-masking base

The odor masking base (which term includes fully-formulated odor-masking perfumes or a base composition for use therein) is preferably a mixture of ionones, musks and highly

30

volatile perfumes. Concentrations of the odor masking base preferably range from about 0.001% to about 3%, more preferably from about 0.006% to about 2.5%, even more preferably from about 0.0075% to about 1%, by weight of the composition.

- 5 The ionones, musks and highly volatile perfumes of the odor masking base are characterized in part by their respective boiling point ranges. The ionones and musks preferably have a boiling point at 1 atmosphere of pressure of more than about 250° C, whereas the highly volatile perfume components have a boiling point at 1 atmosphere of pressure of less than about 250° C. The boiling point of many perfume materials are
- 10 disclosed in, e.g., "Perfume and Flavor Chemicals (Aroma Chemicals)," S. Arctander, published by the author, 1969. Other boiling point values can be obtained from different chemistry handbooks and databases, such as the Beilstein Handbook, Lange's Handbook of Chemistry, and the CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics. When a boiling point is given only at a different pressure, usually lower pressure than the normal pressure of one
- 15 atmosphere, the boiling point at normal or ambient pressure can be approximately estimated by using boiling point-pressure nomographs, such as those given in "The Chemist's Companion," A. J. Gordon and R. A. Ford, John Wiley & Sons Publishers, 1972, pp. 30-36. When applicable, the boiling point values can also be calculated by computer programs, based on molecular structural data, such as those described in
- 20 "Computer-Assisted Prediction of Normal Boiling Points of Pyrans and Pyrroles," D. T. Stanton et al, J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci., 32 (1992), pp. 306-316, "Computer-Assisted Prediction of Normal Boiling Points of Furans, Tetrahydrofurans, and Thiophenes," D. T. Stanton et al, J. Chem. Inf. Comput. Sci., 31 (1992), pp. 301-310, and references cited therein, and "Predicting Physical Properties from Molecular Structure," R. Murugan et al,
- 25 Chemtech, June 1994, pp. 17-23.

Each of the ionone perfumes, highly volatile perfumes, and musk components of the odor masking base are described in detail hereinafter.

Highly Volatile Perfume

The highly volatile perfume of the odor masking base comprises perfume materials which compete with the malodorous solvents to bind to the nasal receptor sites. These highly volatile perfumes are the first odors recognized and identified by the brain, and help
5 inhibit or mask the olfactory recognition of the solvents. Concentrations of the highly volatile perfume range from about 15% to about 85%, preferably from about 20% to about 80%, more preferably from about 35% to about 75%, even more preferably from about 45% to about 65%, by weight of the odor masking base.

10 The highly volatile perfumes are more volatile than the ionone and musk components of the odor masking base, and have a boiling point of less than about 250° C, preferably less than about 230°C, more preferably less than about 220° C. under 1 atmosphere of pressure. These highly volatile perfumes are classified as either aldehydes having from about 2 to about 15 carbon atoms, esters having from about 3 to about 15 carbon atoms,
15 alcohols having from about 4 to about 12 carbon atoms, ethers having from about 4 to about 13 carbon atoms, ketones having from about 3 to about 12 carbon atoms, or combinations thereof.

Nonlimiting examples of suitable aldehydes include n-decyl aldehyde, 10-undecen-1-al, dodecanal, 3,7-dimethyl-7-hydroxyoctan-1-al, 2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexene
20 carboxaldehyde, benzaldehyde, anisic aldehyde, and mixtures thereof.

Nonlimiting examples of suitable esters include ethyl acetate, cis-3-hexenyl acetate, 2,6-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-8-yl acetate, benzyl acetate, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl acetate, 2-
25 pentyloxy allyl ester, allyl hexanoate, methyl-2-aminobenzoate, and mixtures thereof.

Nonlimiting examples of suitable alcohols include n-octyl alcohol, beta-gamma-hexenol, 2-trans-6-cis-nonadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-trans-2,6-octadien-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-6-octen-1-ol, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol, 2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-ol, 2-phenylethyl alcohol, 2-

cis-3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadien-1-ol, 1-methyl-4-iso-propyl-1-cyclohexen-8-ol, and mixtures thereof.

Nonlimiting examples of suitable ethers include amyl cresol oxide, 4-ethoxy-1-methyl-
5 benzol, 4-methoxy- 1-methyl benzene, methyl phenylethyl ether, and mixtures thereof.

Nonlimiting examples of suitable ketones include dimethyl acetophenone, ethyl-n-amyl
ketone, 2-heptanone, 2-octanone, 3-methyl-2-(cis-2-penten- 1-yl)-2-cyclopenten-1-one, 1-
1-methyl-4-iso-propenyl-6-cyclohexen-2-one, para-tertiary-amyl cyclohexanone, and
10 mixtures thereof.

Preferred highly volatile perfumes include 2-pentyloxy allyl ester sold under the
tradename Allyl Amyl Glycolate (available from International Flavors and Fragrances,
Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); benzaldehyde sold under the tradename
15 Amandol (available from Rhone-Poulenc, Inc located in Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.); cis-3-
hexenyl acetate sold under the tradename Verdural extra (available from International
Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); 2,6-dimethyl-7-octen-2-
ol sold under the tradename Dihydromyrcenol (available from International Flavors and
Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); para-tertiary-amyl cyclohexanone
20 sold under the tradename Orivone (available from International Flavors and Fragrances,
Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); n-decyl aldehyde sold under the tradename
Decyl Aldehyde (available from Aceto, Corp. located in Lake Success, N.Y., U.S.A.); and
mixtures thereof.

25 Nonlimiting examples of suitable highly volatile perfumes and their respective boiling
point values under 1 atmosphere of pressure are given in US-A-5,919,440.

Ionone

The odor masking base preferably comprises an ionone perfume component (i.e. an
30 ionone or mixture of ionones) at concentrations ranging from about 1% to about 80%,

preferably from about 5% to about 70%, more preferably from about 10% to about 60%, more preferably from about 15% to about 40% by weight of the odor masking base. Ionones are a well known class of perfume chemicals derived from natural oils or manufactured synthetically, which are typically colorless or pale yellow liquids exhibiting woody violet-like odors.

The ionone perfume for use in the odor masking base has a boiling point under 1 atmosphere of pressure of more than about 250° C., preferably more than about 255° C., even more preferably more than about 260° C., wherein the ionone perfume is preferably selected from methyl ionones, alpha ionones, beta ionones, gamma ionones, or combinations thereof.

Nonlimiting examples of suitable ionones include 1-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexene-1-yl)-1,6-heptadien-3-one, 2-Allyl-para-menthene-(4(8))-ono-3, Pseudo-allyl-alpha-ionone, alpha-Citrylidene cyclopentanone, 5-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-4-methyl-4-penten-3-one, 6-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1-methyl-5-hexen-4-one, 2,6,6-Trimethyl cyclohexyl-1-butenone-3, Dihydro-alpha-ionone, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethylcyclohexen-1-yl)-butan-2-one, 4-(2-Methylene-6,6-dimethylcyclohexyl)-butan-2-one, 1-(2,5,6,6-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-butan-3-one, Dihydro-beta-irone, Dihydro-gamma-irone, 5-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-pentan-3-one, Dihydro-iso-methyl-beta-ionone, 6-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-hexen-4-one, alpha-Ethyl-2,2,6-trimethyl cyclohexane butyric aldehyde, 4-Methyl-6-(1,1,3-trimethyl-2'-cyclohexen-2'-yl)-3,5-hexadien-2-one, 6,10-Dimethyl undecan-2-one, 6-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1-methyl-2,5-hexadien-4-one, 6-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1-methyl-2,5-hexadien-4-one, 4-(2,2,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2-Methylene-6,6-dimethylcyclohexyl)-3-buten-2-one, Epoxy-2,3-beta-ionone, Ethyl-2,3-epoxy-3-methyl-5-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-4-pentenoate, alpha-ionone methylanthranilate, Methyl-2,3-epoxy-3-methyl-5-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-4-pentenoate, 4-(2,5,6,6-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 6-Methyl-beta-ionone, 6-Methyl-gamma-ionone, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-2,3-dimethyl-2-buten-1-al, 4-(2,6,6-

Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one, 5-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-4-penten-3-one, 5-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-4-penten-3-one, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one, 5-(2-Methylene-6,6-dimethylcyclohexyl)-4-penten-3-one, 4-(2-Methylene-6,6-dimethylcyclohexyl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2,3,6,6-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2,4,6,6-Tetramethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2,4,6,6-Tetramethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 5-Methyl-1-(3-methyl-3-cyclohexenyl)-1,3-hexanedione, 2-Methyl-4-(2,6,6-trimethyl-2-cyclohexenyl)-3-buten-1-al, 3-Methyl-4-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexenyl)-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2-Methyl-5-iso-propenyl-1-cyclopenten-1-yl)-2-butanone, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-7-cycloheptenyl)-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-4-cyclohexenyl)-3-buten-2-one, 2,6-Dimethylundeca-2,6,8-trien-10-one, 2,6,12-Trimethyltrideca-2,6,8-trien-10-one, 2,6-Dimethyldodeca-2,6,8-trien-10-one, 2,6,9-Triethylundeca-2,6,8-trien-10-one, 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one, 4-(2,4,6-Trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one, 5-(2-Methylene-6,6-dimethylcyclohexyl)-4-penten-3-one, and mixtures thereof.

Preferred ionones include 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one sold under the tradename Isoraldeine (available from Givaudan Roure, Corp. located in Teaneck, N.J., U.S.A.); 5-(2-Methylene-6,6-dimethylcyclohexyl)-4-penten-3-one sold under the tradename gamma-Methyl Ionone (available from Givaudan Roure, Corp. located in Teaneck, N.J., U.S.A.); 4-(2,2,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one sold under the tradename alpha-Ionone (available from International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-buten-2-one sold under the tradename beta-Ionone (available from International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); 4-(2,6,6-Trimethyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-3-methyl-3-buten-2-one sold under the tradename Methyl Ionone (available from Bush Boake Allen, Inc. located in Montvale, N.J., U.S.A.); and mixtures thereof.

Ionones may be incorporated into the odor masking base as one or more individual perfume

chemicals or as a specialty perfume containing a combination of perfume chemicals including

- 5 ionone perfume chemicals. Nonlimiting examples of ionone specialty perfumes include Alvanone Extra available from International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A., Irisia Base available from Firmenich, Inc located in Princeton, N.J., U.S.A., Irival available from International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A., Iritone available from International Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A., and mixtures thereof.

- 15 The musk and highly volatile perfumes for use in the odor masking base can also be incorporated into the base as one or more individual perfume chemicals, or as a specialty perfume containing a combination of perfume chemicals. A nonlimiting example of a preferred highly volatile specialty perfume include Cassis Base 345-B available from Firmenich, Inc. located in Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.. Nonlimiting examples of suitable ionone perfumes and their respective boiling point values under 1 atmosphere of pressure are given in US-A-5,919,440.

20 Musk

- The odor masking base preferably comprises a musk component at concentrations of from about 5% to about 70%, preferably from about 15% to about 50%, more preferably from about 20% to about 35%, by weight of the odor masking base. Musk is a well known class of perfumes chemicals that is typically in the form of a colorless or light yellow material having a distinctive, musk-like odor.

- 30 The musk component for use in the odor masking base must have a boiling point under 1 atmosphere of pressure of more than about 250° C., preferably more than about 255° C., even more preferably more than about 260° C., wherein the musk component is preferably a polycyclic musk, macrocyclic musk, nitrocyclic musk, or combination

thereof, each preferred musk component having more than about 12 carbon atoms, preferably more than about 13 carbon atoms, more preferably more than about 15 carbon atoms.

5 Suitable polycyclic musks include 5-Acetyl-1,1,2,3,3,6-hexamethylindan, 4-Acetyl-1,1-dimethyl-6-tertiary-butylindan, 7-Acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, 1,1,4,4-Tetramethyl-6-ethyl-7-acetyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene, 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl-cyclopentagamma-2-benzopyran, and mixtures thereof.

10 Suitable macrocyclic musks include cyclopentadecanolide, cyclopentadecanone, cyclopentadecanone, 3-Methyl-1-cyclopentadecanone, cycloheptadecen-9-one-1, cycloheptadecanone, cyclohexadecen-7-olide, cyclohexadecen-9-olide, cyclohexadecanolide, ethylene tridecane dioate, 10-oxahexadecanolide, 11-oxahexadecanolide, 12-oxahexadecanolide, and mixtures thereof.

20 Suitable nitrocyclic musks include 1,1,3,3,5-Pentamethyl-4,6-dinitroindan, 2,6-Dinitro-3-methoxy-1-methyl-4-tertiary-butylbenzene, 2,6-Dimethyl-3,5-dinitro-4-tertiary-butylacetophenone, 2,6-Dinitro-3,4,5-trimethyl-tertiary-butyl-benzene, 2,4,6-Triinitro-1,3-dimethyl-5-tertiary-butylbenzene, and mixtures thereof.

Preferred musks include 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethyl-cyclopentagamma-2-benzopyran sold under the tradename Galaxolide (available from International
25 Flavors and Fragrances, Inc. located in New York, N.Y., U.S.A.); cyclopentadecanolide sold under the tradename Exaltolide (available from Firmenich, Inc. located in Princeton, N.J., U.S.A.); ethylene tridecane dioate sold under the tradename Ethylene Brassylate (available from Fragrance Resource, Inc. located in Keyport, N.J., U.S.A.); 7-Acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene sold under the tradename Tonalid
30 (available from Givaudan Roure, Corp. located in Teaneck, N.J., U.S.A.); and mixtures

thereof. Nonlimiting examples of suitable musks and their respective boiling point values under 1 atmosphere of pressure are given in US-A-5,919,440.

Blooming perfume composition

- 5 The first and second groups of perfume ingredients of the blooming perfume composition used herein are preferably selected from the group consisting of esters, ketones, aldehydes, alcohols, derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof. Table 1 provides some examples of preferred first perfume group ingredients and table 2 provides some examples of preferred second perfume group ingredients.
- 10 Preferably the weight ratio of second blooming perfume group ingredients to first blooming perfume group ingredients is typically at least 1, preferably at least 1.3, more preferably 1.5, and even more preferably 2. The blooming perfume compositions preferably comprises at least 42.5%, more preferably at least 50%, even more preferably
- 15 at least 60% of the combined first and second perfume group ingredients.

Table 1: Examples of First Perfume Group Ingredients

<u>Perfume Ingredients</u>	<u>Approx BP (°C)</u>	<u>Approx ClogP</u>
Allyl Caproate	185	2.772
Amyl Acetate	142	2.258
Amyl Propionate	161	2.657
Anisic Aldehyde	248	1.779
Anisole	154	2.061
Benzaldehyde	179	1.480
Benzyl Acetate	215	1.960
Benzyl Acetone	235	1.739
Benzyl Alcohol	205	1.100
Benzyl Formate	202	1.414
Benzyl Iso Valerate	246	2.887

Benzyl Propionate	222	2.489
Beta Gamma Hexenol	157	1.337
Camphor Gum	208	2.117
laevo-Carveol	227	2.265
d-Carvone	231	2.010
laevo-Carvone	230	2.203
Cinnamyl Formate	250	1.908
cis-Jasmone	248	2.712
cis-3-Hexenyl Acetate	169	2.243
Cuminic alcohol	248	2.531
Cuminic aldehyde	236	2.780
Cyclal C	180	2.301
Dimethyl Benzyl Carbinol	215	1.891
Dimethyl Benzyl Carbinyl Acetate	250	2.797
Ethyl Acetate	77	0.730
Ethyl Aceto Acetate	181	0.333
Ethyl Amyl Ketone	167	2.307
Ethyl Benzoate	212	2.640
Ethyl Butyrate	121	1.729
Ethyl Hexyl Ketone	190	2.916
Ethyl -2- methyl butyrate	131	2.100
Ethyl Methyl Pentanoate	143	2.700
Ethyl Phenyl Acetate	229	2.489
Eucalyptol	176	2.756
Fenchyl Alcohol	200	2.579
Flor Acetate (tricyclo Decenyl Acetate)	175	2.357
Frutene (tricyclo Decenyl Propionate)	200	2.260
Geraniol	230	2.649
Hexenol	159	1.397
Hexenyl Acetate	168	2.343
Hexyl Acetate	172	2.787
Hexyl Formate	155	2.381

Hydratropic Alcohol	219	1.582
Hydroxycitronellal	241	1.541
Isoamyl Alcohol	132	1.222
Isomenthone	210	2.831
Isopulegyl Acetate	239	2.100
Isoquinoline	243	2.080
Ligustral	177	2.301
Linalool	198	2.429
Linalool Oxide	188	1.575
Linalyl Formate	202	2.929
Menthone	207	2.650
Methyl Acetophenone	228	2.080
Methyl Amyl Ketone	152	1.848
Methyl Anthranilate	237	2.024
Methyl Benzoate	200	2.111
Methyl Benzyl Acetate	213	2.300
Methyl Eugenol	249	2.783
Methyl Heptenone	174	1.703
Methyl Heptine Carbonate	217	2.528
Methyl Heptyl Ketone	194	1.823
Methyl Hexyl Ketone	173	2.377
Methyl Phenyl Carbinyl Acetate	214	2.269
Methyl Salicylate	223	1.960
Nerol	227	2.649
Octalactone	230	2.203
Octyl Alcohol (Octanol-2)	179	2.719
para-Cresol	202	1.000
para-Cresyl Methyl Ether	176	2.560
para-Methyl Acetophenone	228	2.080
Phenoxy Ethanol	245	1.188
Phenyl Acetaldehyde	195	1.780
Phenyl Ethyl Acetate	232	2.129

Phenyl Ethyl Alcohol	220	1.183
Phenyl Ethyl Dimethyl Carbinol	238	2.420
Prenyl Acetate	155	1.684
Propyl Butyrate	143	2.210
Pulegone	224	2.350
Rose Oxide	182	2.896
Safrole	234	1.870
4-Terpinenol	212	2.749
alpha-Terpineol	219	2.569
Viridine	221	1.293

Table 2: Examples of Second Perfume Group Ingredients

<u>Perfume Ingredients</u>	<u>Approx. BP (°C)</u>	<u>Approx. ClogP</u>
allo-Ocimene	192	4.362
Allyl Heptoate	210	3.301
Anethol	236	3.314
Benzyl Butyrate	240	3.698
Camphene	159	4.192
Carvacrol	238	3.401
cis-3-Hexenyl Tiglate	101	3.700
Citral (Neral)	228	3.120
Citronellol	225	3.193
Citronellyl Acetate	229	3.670
Citronellyl Isobutyrate	249	4.937
Citronellyl Nitrile	225	3.094
Citronellyl Propionate	242	4.628
Cyclohexyl Ethyl Acetate	187	3.321
Decyl Aldehyde	209	4.008
Delta Damascone	242	3.600

Dihydro Myrcenol	208	3.030
Dihydromyrcenyl Acetate	225	3.879
Dimethyl Octanol	213	3.737
Fenchyl Acetate	220	3.485
gamma Methyl Ionone	230	4.089
gamma-Nonalactone	243	3.140
Geranyl Acetate	245	3.715
Geranyl Formate	216	3.269
Geranyl Isobutyrate	245	4.393
Geranyl Nitrile	222	3.139
Hexenyl Isobutyrate	182	3.181
Hexyl Neopentanoate	224	4.374
Hexyl Tiglate	231	3.800
alpha-Ionone	237	3.381
beta-Ionone	239	3.960
gamma-Ionone	240	3.780
alpha-Irone	250	3.820
Isobornyl Acetate	227	3.485
Isobutyl Benzoate	242	3.028
Isononyl Acetate	200	3.984
Isononyl Alcohol	194	3.078
Isomenthol	219	3.030
para-Isopropyl Phenylacetaldehyde	243	3.211
Isopulegol	212	3.330
Lauric Aldehyde (Dodecanal)	249	5.066
d-Limonene	177	4.232
Linalyl Acetate	220	3.500
Menthyl Acetate	227	3.210
Methyl Chavicol	216	3.074
alpha-iso "gamma" Methyl Ionone	230	4.209
Methyl Nonyl Acetaldehyde	232	4.846
Methyl Octyl Acetaldehyde	228	4.317

Myrcene	167	4.272
Neral	228	3.120
Neryl Acetate	231	3.555
Nonyl Acetate	212	4.374
Nonyl Aldehyde	212	3.479
Octyl Aldehyde	223	3.845
Orange Terpenes (d-Limonene)	177	4.232
para-Cymene	179	4.068
Phenyl Ethyl Isobutyrate	250	3.000
alpha-Pinene	157	4.122
beta-Pinene	166	4.182
alpha-Terpinene	176	4.412
gamma-Terpinene	183	4.232
Terpinolene	184	4.232
Terpinyl acetate	220	3.475
Tetrahydro Linalool	191	3.517
Tetrahydro Myrcenol	208	3.517
Undecenal	223	4.053
Veratrol	206	3.140
Verdox	221	4.059
Vertenex	232	4.060

It can be desirable to use blooming and delayed blooming perfume ingredients and even other ingredients, preferably in small amounts, in the blooming perfume compositions used herein, that have low odor detection threshold values. The odor detection threshold of an odorous material is the lowest vapor concentration of that material which can be detected. The odor detection threshold and some odor detection threshold values are discussed in, e.g., "Standardized Human Olfactory Thresholds", M. Devos et al, IRL Press at Oxford University Press, 1990, and "Compilation of Odor and Taste Threshold Values Data", F. A. Fazzalari, editor, ASTM Data Series DS 48A, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1978. The use of small amounts of non-blooming perfume ingredients that have low odor detection threshold values can improve perfume odor

character, without the potential negatives normally associated with such ingredients, e.g., spotting and/or filming on, e.g., dish surfaces. Non-limiting examples of perfume ingredients that have low odor detection threshold values useful in the present invention include coumarin, vanillin, ethyl vanillin, methyl dihydro isojasmonate, 3-hexenyl salicylate, isoeugenol, lylal, gamma-undecalactone, gamma-dodecalactone, methyl beta naphthyl ketone, and mixtures thereof. These materials are preferably present at low levels in addition to the blooming and optionally delayed blooming ingredients, typically less than 5%, preferably less than 3%, more preferably less than 2%, by weight of the blooming perfume compositions used herein.

Examples

Abbreviations used in Examples

In the examples, the abbreviated component identifications have the following meanings:

Carbonate	:	Anhydrous sodium carbonate
Silicate	:	Amorphous Sodium Silicate (SiO ₂ :Na ₂ O ratio = 2.0)
Laponite clay	:	A 50/50 mixture of Laponite RDS and RD synthetic layered silicates available from Southern Clay Products, Inc.
SLF18	:	low foaming surfactant of formula C ₉ (PO) ₃ (EO) ₁₂ (PO) ₁₅ available from Olin Corporation
ACNI	:	alkyl capped non-ionic surfactant of formula C _{9/11} H _{19/23} EO ₈ -cyclohexyl acetal
C ₁₆ AO	:	hexadecyl dimethyl amine oxide
C ₁₂ AO	:	dodecyl dimethyl amine oxide
Proxel GXL	:	preservative(1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one) available from Zeneca, Inc

Polygel premix : 5% active Polygel DKP in water available from 3V Inc.
 MEA : Monoethanolamine
 MAE : 2-(methylamino)ethanol
 SF1488 : Polydimethylsiloxane copolymer
 Butyl Carbitol : Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
 Dowanol PNB : Propylene glycol butyl ether
 Cyclodextrin : Hydroxypropyl Beta-Cyclodextrin available from
 Cerestar

In the following examples all levels are quoted as parts by weight.

Examples 1 to 16

Examples 1 to 16 illustrate pre-treatment compositions used to facilitate the removal of
 5 cooked-on, baked-on and burnt-on food soils prior to the dishwashing process. The
 compositions of the examples are applied to a dishware load by spraying from a spray
 dispenser of trigger type. The load comprises different soils and different substrates:
 lasagne baked for 2 hours at 140°C on Pyrex, lasagne cooked for 2 hours at 150°C on
 stainless steel, potato and cheese cooked for 2 hours at 150°C on stainless steel, egg yolk
 10 cooked for 2 hours at 150°C on stainless steel and sausage cooked for 1 hour at 120°C
 followed by 1 hour at 180°C. The dishware load is allowed to soak for 10 minutes in the
 compositions of the examples, then the dishware is rinsed under cold tap water. The
 dishware load is thereafter washed either manually or in an automatic dishwashing
 machine, for example in a Bosch 6032 dishwashing machine, at 55°C without prewash,
 15 using a typical dishwashing detergent compositions containing, for example, alkalinity
 source, builders, enzymes, bleach, bleach catalyst, non-ionic surfactant, suds- suppresser,
 silver corrosion inhibitor, soil suspending polymers, etc. The dishware load treated with
 compositions of the examples and thereafter washed in the dishwashing machines present
 excellent removal of cooked-on, baked-on and burnt-on food soils.

Example	1	2	3	4
<u>Pre-treatment composition</u>				
Butyl Carbitol	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dowanol PNB	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
MEA	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Carbonate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
C ₁₆ AO	3.00		1.5	1.5
SLF18		3.00		1.5
ACNI			1.5	
Polygel DKP	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Water	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00

Example	5	6	7	8
<u>Pre-treatment composition</u>				
Laponite clay	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3
Sodium silicate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sodium cumene sulfonate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Butyl Carbitol	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dowanol PNB	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
MEA	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Carbonate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
C ₁₆ AO	1.00		1.5	1.5
SLF18		3.00		1.5
ACNI			1.5	
Polygel DKP		0.5	0.2	0.7
Masking perfume	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Water	to 100
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Example	9	10	11	12
<u>Pre-treatment composition</u>				
Laponite clay	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.6
Xanthan gum	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
Sodium silicate	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sodium hydroxide	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Butyl Carbitol	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dowanol PNB	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
MEA	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Carbonate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
MgCl ₂	1.00			
C ₁₆ AO	1.00	3.00	1.5	1.5
SLF18				1.5
ACNI			1.5	
Masking perfume	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Blooming perfume	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water	to 100			

5

Example	13	14	15	16
<u>Pre-treatment composition</u>				
Laponite clay	1.0	1.25	0.8	0.3
Xanthan gum	0.1	0.15	0.2	0.4

Sodium silicate	0.3	0.75	0.3	0.3
Sodium hydroxide	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0
Butyl Carbitol	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dowanol PNB	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
MEA	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Carbonate	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
MgCl ₂	1.00			
C ₁₂ AO	1.00	1.0	1.5	1.5
SLF18				1.5
ACNI			1.5	
Masking perfume	0.05	0.5	0.1	0.5
Blooming perfume	0.15	0.2	0.1	0.2
Cyclodextrin		0.5		0.5
Water	to 100			

All the examples have a liquid surface tension at 25°C of below 24.5 mN/m, a pH of at least 12 and a 45 min soil swelling index on polymerized grease soil/stainless steel substrate of at least 200%. Examples 5 to 16 are shear thinning as described herein above.

The masking perfume composition is given in the following table:

Ingredient	%
Allyl amyl glycolate	0.5
Alvanone extra	2.0
Benzaldehyde	0.5
Cassis base 345	3.0
Cis-3-hexenyl acetate	1.0
Decyl aldehyde	01.0

Dihydro Myrcenol	63.0
Exaltolide	4.50
Habanolide	10.50
Ionone gamma methyl	3.0
Irisia base	10.00
Orivone	1.0

In the above examples, the blooming perfume composition is selected from one of the following examples numbered A to I (compositions given as % by weigh of the perfume).

Perfume ingredient	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Allyl Caproate	2	-	-	4	-	2	-	3
Citronellyl Acetate	5	8	6	3	5	6	5	3
Delta Damascone	1	0.5	0.9	3	0.8	2	0.6	1
Ethyl-2-methyl Butyrate	8	2	1.5	12	1.5	15	1	11
Flor Acetate	8	-	-	4	-	4	-	5
Frutene	4	-	-	8	-	4	-	8
Geranyl Nitrile	1	15	22	1	28	1	32	5
Ligustral	6	7.5	12	10	8	13	8	10
Methyl dihydro Jasmonate	27.7	37.3	21.89	25	28.04	30	25.70	25.59
Nectaryl	5	-	-	3	-	4	-	3
Neobutanone	0.30	0.09	0.12	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.4
Oxane	0.01	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.01
Tetrahydro Linalool	32	-	-	26.69	-	18.79	-	25
Methyl nonyl acetaldehyde	-	7	15	-	10	-	8.5	-
Ethyl-2-methyl pentanoate	-	1	1.5	-	1	-	1	-
Iso E Super	-	3	2	-	3	-	3	-
Ionone beta	-	1.5	2	-	1.5	-	1	-
Habanolide	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	-
Geraniol	-	15	12	-	10	-	11	-

Perfume ingredient	I
Neobutanone	0.11
Oxane	0.10
Anisic Aldehyde	0.74
Methyl Nonyl Acetaldehyde	8.29
Methyl Dihydro Jasmonate	15.55
Ethyl 2 Methyl Pentanoate	1.03
Lorysia	2.96
Eucalyptol	2.00
Ethyl-2-Methyl Butyrate	1.63
Delta Damascone	0.56
Citronellyl Acetate	4.00
Liguistral	8.29
Iso E Super	2.96
Ionone Beta	1.48
Habanolide 100%	2.97
Geranyl Nitrile	21.79
Geraniol	12.95
Frutene	5.19
Flor Acetate	7.25
Aerosil R974	0.15